RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 4th May, 2005/14 Vaisakha, 1927 (Saka)

[The House met at eleven of the clock]

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*561. [The questioner Shri Ramnath Kovind and Shri S.S. Ahluwalia were absent for answer *vide* page 29 *Infra]*

Study to know the root cause of naxalite problem

*562. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered any comprehensive and exhaustive study to know the root cause of naxalite problem and how to resolve it permanently; '

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATH): (a) to (c) The Government has recently sanctioned an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs to the Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi, for the programme of formulating policy initiatives towards resolution of conflicts in J&K, the North East and naxal affected areas.

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this naxalite movement has been there for about 30 years and there are many ex-naxalites who have new joined the mainstream and they are highly intellectuals Earlier the naxalite movement was crusaded by lot of intellectuals. Now lot of uneducated and unemployed people are joining

them but those ex-naxalites, who are highly educated and intellectual, are there so as to guide the Government. I would like to know from, the hon. Minister whether the Government has taken any steps to interact with them and find out a solution for it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PAUL: Sir, we have already said that we are willing to talk to anybody who is willing to talk to us and who is going to abjure violence. The only thing is that talking with the weapons may not be very easy. We have been talking with the intellectuals and those who were involved in that kind of activities also. We get some feedback from them and we try to make use of that.

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI. Sir, I would like to know whether sanctioning of just Rs. 25 lakhs for the Centre for Policy Research (CPR) will solve the problem or will suffice the cause.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V.PATIL: Sir, we shall have to understand that this is a kind of intelectual activity which is allowed to be undertaken by an organisation which has been discussing the policy matters as such. In fact, they wanted to go into all the details, they want to go to the areas where they will be able to talk to the people who are actually involved in these kinds of activities and give a report. This is the kind of money that we have given to one of the organisations, which came to us saying that we would like to go into it, collect the information and give it to us with suggestions as to what can be done. Now, this is the money that is not given for purchasing weapons or anything of that kind. This is for writing the papers.

SHRI R.K. ANAND: Sir, in Ranchi, various newspapers have reported that there is a nexus between the politicians and the naxals, and, in the elections, the Ministers have made the payments for conducting the... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't bring individual cases.

SHRI R.K. ANAND: Sir, I am not. Sir, I am saying that it is reported in the newspapers that there is a nexus between the politicians and the naxals. I would like to know whether any enquiry has been conducted in that regard because it has been reported in the papers.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PAUL: Sir, generally, we take into account what appears in the newspapers, but, then, it is not always possible to take everything that appears in the newspapers as correct and true.

DR. RC. ALEXANDER: Sir, while appreciating the interest taken by the Home Minister in getting the research studies etc, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is thinking of taking a more proactive role in the problem of eradicating Naxalum. In repeated Statements I have listened to from him, I have heard him saying that this is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. But, I would like to remind him that public order, which would involve the use of Central forces, is the responsibility of the Central Government. In any case where security issues are involved, foreign policy issues are involved, instead of leaving the initiative in the hands of the State Governments, who seem to have very diverse views as to what should be done, would the hon. Minister give an assurance that he will at least be thinking in terms of taking a more pro-active role on behalf of the Central Government.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, these activities are spread over a large area. They are not taking place in the entire State as such. In a district, in one *taluk* or some villages, these kinds of activities are taking place. We shall have to see whether it would be possible for the officers and the forces from the Union Government to be present in these areas. After all, the State Government is also a part of the Government of India in the manner in which the federal structure has to work. So, there is the Union Government; there are State Governments; and, there are district officers also. At the national level, we are thinking about these problems. That is why some meetings of the Chief Ministers with the Prime Minister, with the Home Minister were organised. Then, there is a mechanism which is available, which works under the guidance and the supervision of that Committee and the activities are carried on under the guidance and supervision of the Home Secretary. And, at the third level, the Special Secretary for Security holds the meeting every month. So, yearly meetings, three-monthly meetings and monthly meetings are held. When we meet on these things, as was suggested by your goodself, we had organised a meeting with the MPs also. We have made the preparations to deal with these things. Now what we are saying is, something has happened in some village, if you want to hold responsible the Union Government for that, it becomes very difficult. But, I agree with the hon. Member that the

Central Government, the Union Government, cannot say that we do not have any responsibility. That responsibility has to be shared. And, when we say that the maintenance of law and order and tranquillity in the State is mainly the responsibility, primarily the responsibility of the State Government, we are not saying that we are not responsible at all. What we are saying is let's do it in a manner which can really be effective. Supposing we want to go there and dabble in the matters, or, send our forces, or, take any action, land has to be distributed, the house sites have to be given, unemployment has to be overcome. Now, these are some of the activities which have to be done by the State Government through the district authorities and that is what we are saying. But, proactive—we will be. We will be helpful. We will not shirk from the responsibility to deal with this matter.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, one question that is often asked by most people is given that the Naxalite problem is a multi-State problem, admittedly in a few districts, but, nevertheless, in 76 districts cutting across States, why is the Central Government reluctant to set up a Special Task Force at the national level to deal with this issue as a national issue and not as a State issue. I would like to be educated on this by the hon. Minister, Sir.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Certainly, it is necessary to understand the Constitution to find out whether the Central Government can send its forces to the State Governments without their demand. The Constitutional provision is that you cannot send the Central forces, paramilitary forces, without their demand. This has to be in clear terms understood. It is specifically provided in the Constitution. What we have been doing is that there are two provisions in the Constitution. Under one provision, the Union Government can give the directives. And, the second provision is, if the directives are not used by the State Government, the only option left to the Union Government is to remove that Government from there and impose President's Rule and then send the forces. This has to be, in clear terms, understood. And I expect the most intelligent and well-informed Members not to neglect this aspect. All the same, we are saying that we do not shirk from the responsibility. We have created organisations at different levels to help them. We are sending forces to them. You are asking for sending one or two companies, we have sent 23 battalions there. Twenty-three battalions means there are 23,000 men

and officers. We have kept them at their disposal, and I have said that we will not charge, the Union Government will not charge, a single pie for that kind of assistance which is given. We are not shirking the responsibility, but for God's sake, please don't go by the reaction or the opinion expressed by the people who would like the Delhi people to take the entire responsibility upon themselves. That would also not be correct, and the State Government will object to it.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, it is well known all over the world, and every single study on the subject of extremist violence, in any shape, whether it is naxalite violence or any other kind of violence, has demonstrated, that the root cause of such violence is the alienation of large sections from the constitutional order, and also from the apparatus of the State Government. It is my confirmed belief, Sir, and I would like the hon. Minister to tell us what he intends to do about the face that at some level, there is a complete alienation of people with the exercise of State power in pursuit of constitutional aims and objectives. Now, everybody knows that we have one of the best Constitutions in the world. But its benign spirit has left many people untouched. So, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether there is a sustained, comprehensive study or plan or programme of action to make the constitutional order meaningful to those who stand alienated and who have, therefore, taken to arms. That is the only permanent and enduring solution, and battalions, regiments and arms will not solve it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we shall have to understand this problem in its totality. When we talk about the developmental aspect of this problem, people say that you are soft! When we talk about the police force or utilising the police force, you say that the bullets are not going to solve the problem! Now, certainly, these two things, taken separately, and used separately, are not going to solve the entire problem as such. That is why, from the beginning, not once but many times, whenever I stood up here in this House to speak about it, I have said that it is a problem which has to be handled by using different means and methods; a multi-pronged approach has to be adopted. So, when we are talking about development, don't denigrate force; when talking about force, don't denigrate development! Now, this will be creating a misunderstanding, rather than an understanding. But I agree with the main point, which has been put forth by the hon. Member, that we shall have to see whether we have

been able to satisfy the demands and the requirements of the people living in the forest areas, living in the rural areas, and whether they are satisfied when they compare their plight with the conditions in which the people in the uban areas live. That is provided in the Directive Principles of the State Policy. And that is why we are saying that there are certain directives given to the Union Government, and also to the State Governments, by the Constitution, in Chapter IV. To what extent those directives have been fulfilled, whether employment is given, whether the educational facilities are given, whether the medical facilities are given, whether the good governance is provided and whether the Panchayati Raj system is there, that has been studied, but we want to go into the details and find out as to how the Directive Principles given in Chapter IV have been implemented at the State level, and also by the Union Government. That also is not going to completely solve the problem because it deals with economic issues, not social issues. It may deal with the social issues, but not psychological issues; it may deal with the issues which are relevant to the country, but not with the issues which are relevant to the other countries.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if there is no lack of understanding about the problem, we can talk of development linkages with the law and order problem. Now, Bihar is under President's rule. The Constitution does provide the powers to the Central Government. I would like to ask, through you, Sir, the hon. Home Minister whether the Government of India can take Bihar as a model and combine developmental efforts with the law and order efforts. Sir, taking into account that there are three areas, here, the reply given by the hon. Minister indicates J&K, the North-East and naxalite affected areas. I would like to remind the hon. Members that these apples and oranges cannot be mixed. There is a separate reason for the problems relating to these specific regions. The problems are different: the solutions are also different. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Naxalite problem is basically, as rightly pointed out by some hon. Members, due to exploitation, alienation, exclusion and denial of certain human rights, certain basic facilities and certain provisions of the Constitution to certain people, specificially, Dalits and Tribals. Combining your law and order efforts with your development efforts, can you take Bihar, which is under President's rule, where there is no bar on acting as per the Constitution, as a model? I would request the hon. Minister to reply this specific question.

श्री सभापतिः एक मिनट, एक क्वेश्चन और पूछ लें, दोनों का जवाब एक साथ आ जाएगा।

श्री द्विजेन्द नाथ शर्माः.....(**व्यवधान**)....

श्री मोती लाल वोराः सर, एक प्रश्न मुझे भी पूछना है, छत्तीसगढ़ में नक्सलाइट समस्या बहुत अधिक है ।

SHRI DWIJENDRA NATH SHARMAH: Sir, the question is regarding the root cause of the Naxalite and other extremist problems. We are the sufferers for the last 40 years. We have seen the extremist problem in our State. My point is that, on several occasions, there were a lot of discussions and other things on the extremist problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put your question. What do you want to know?

SHRI DWIJENDRA NATH SHARMAH: Most of the people are of the opinion that because of the unemployment problem and economic backwardness...

MR. CHAIRMAN: These problems have already been discussed.

SHRI DWIJENDRA NATH SHARMAH: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any special package or special programme for the North-East extremist problem. That is the first point. Secondly, there is another problem. Those who surrendered say that they had been paid salary when they were in the extremist organisation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any scheme for rehabilitation of the surrendered extremists.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is right. Thank you.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATH: To reply to the first question, the hon. Member wants to know from me, whether we would be able to implement in Bihar all the directives given by the Constitution through the President's rule and through the Governor. Well, I don't think that he is suggesting that the President's rule should continue there for ever. It is a temporary arrangement and within one or two months these things can't be done. It requires time. If it is to be done, it has to be done through the elected representatives of the State Governments. We would expect them to do that. Till that time, whatever opportunities available to the Union Government, while the President's rule is sustained there, we would

certainly make use of them and see whether some sites can be given, some employments can be given, and things like that. May I submit this? This is a problem which requires a holistic approach, not a partial approach.

SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH: In the reply given by the hon. Minister he has mentioned that he has provided money for formulating policy initiatives towards the resolution of conflicts in J & K and other areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the measures taken by the Government, specially, in terms of providing jobs to the youths. The movement of Naxalites or militancy is prevalent not in one State alone. It is growing everywhere. The latest media reports are that unemployed youths in north India are again feeling restless. I have seen today a report in The Hindustan Times that one of the persons, namely, Abdul Majid, who was given bravery award in the year 2000 for helping the police to eliminate militants, is now feeling so frustrated that he may join the militants. Why? Because, in spite of his best efforts, the Government provides neither securitynor job to this youth, namely, Abdul Majid, of J & K. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the policy of the Government. If such people feel frustrated, what would be the end result?

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Andhra Pradesh the Naxalite problem is a very serious issue. Everybody knows that it is a socio-economic issue. Before the elections, we had promised that we would have a discussion with the Naxalites. Now the first phase is already over. Would the Central Government insist on the second phase of discussion with the Naxalites?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATH: Sir, in reply to the first question, I would like to say that the hon. Member has hit the nail on the head. One of the most important reasons of this activity is, in fact, non-availability of employment to all those who want employment. The hon. Member wants to know as to what the Government is going to do in this regard. The first thing which the Government is trying to do is to invest more and create more jobs. The second thing is to have special schemes for this purpose, like the employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra, the Employment Guarantee Scheme at the national level also. The third thing is to help the people, to help the youngsters with funds from banks and other financial institutions so that they can employ themselves. The fourth thing which we would like to do is that the economic activity through the private

sector is increased so that more employment can be generated. But this is a problem which is easily explained than implemented. We shall have to make concerted efforts in this respect. We shall have to have a clear direction! Investment in planning and development itself will create jobs and will help to some extent.

श्री सभापतिः श्री राम जेठमलानी। **....(व्यवधान)....**

श्री वी. हनुमंत रावः सर, मेरे क्वेश्चन का जवाब नहीं आया। **....(व्यवधान)....**

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: My answer to this question is, the State Government, when it comes to power or when it is in position, is at liberty to deal with this problem. We from here will give them the advice and the direction. But it is mainly for the elected representatives to do it.

श्री सभापतिः वे समझ गए।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I hope my friend, the hon. Home Minister, will pardon me. I want to express my very serious anguish and disappointment at some of the things which he has said. He said, "We have to study the Constitution to find out whether this can be done; we have to study the Constitution to find out whether this Directive Principle applies or can be worked out or not. The Naxalite problem has not suddenly arisen today or yesterday. It is an old problem which has been festering with us for the last more than 45 years. The Home Ministry must be full of tonnes of literature on this subject. There must have been a lot of thinking on this subject. My friend concedes that it is not purely a senseless violence movement, life for example, violence based on religious fundamentalism in Kashmir. This Naxalite movement has *raison d'etre* behind it. It has a serious protest to lodge against certain social millieu, some social tyranny, social exploitation and economic deprivation. On these issues, you must have done a lot of thinking by now. For a Minister to tell me that they are still studying the Constitution to find it out, is disappointing. Please tell us on the intellectual plain—you concede that it is an intellectual movement—what have you discovered as the real social causes of this movement and what have you decided and how have you decided to remove those causes. What are the steps which you have envisaged during the last one year that this Government has been in office?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATH: It is a very good question. I agree with every word which has been said by the hon. Member. It is not that we do not know as to what has to be done. But there are people in the country who are saying that they would also contribute. We have said that you also contribute. If the hon. Member and other hon. Members want to know as to what has been done, I would like to explain that we have asked the State Governments to see that the tenancy laws and the ceiling laws, which have to be implemented and enforced by them, are done in a proper manner. If there is a surplus land available with the State Government that surplus land should not continue to remain in the hands of the previous landlords. It has to be distributed to the people. We have, in clear terms, told these things to them. In fact, the Government of India insisted on seeing to it that tenancy laws and ceiling laws are made. Now this is known to the hon. Member. Then one of the most important things is, they have to be provided employment. Now, that is why we are saying, let us invest more; let us create more jobs, and let us make these jobs available to them. In some cases, if this is a long-drawn process, and if it is not possible to give employment by following this pattern, let us have schemes like the Employment Guarantee Scheme. And, very soon, the Government of India is going to come before Parliament with a law which would say that those who are unemployed should be given employment, and if they are not given employment, they should be helped in this matter. Then, there are social issues. Untouchability is one of the issues. This issue of untouchability was dealt within 50s when Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Ambedkar were there. They passed a law to see to it that social injustice was done away with. Then, there are various people living in the forests. Now, these people living in the forests have to be helped. I can go on and on about all these things. If required, I can give a written statement to the hon. Members to show them what has been done. Sir, all these are aspects as far as developmental activities are concerned. But we are not only dealing with the developmental activity. This, as it happens to be a law and order question, we shall have to use, sometimes, in some cases, force also to see to it that the innocent people are not put in any disadvantaged position. It is not that we are unaware of the Constitutional provisions, that we are unaware of the methods and all those things. One of the organisations came to us asking us whether the Government would assist them if they wanted to look into it. We said, 'Yes; go ahead." But it is not that we are going to depend only on this.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, in the process of handling Naxalites, terrorists, militants and insurgents, there are instances where some of them have surrendered. As a measure of rehabilitation, it seems that you have recruited in B.S.F. some of those people, either Naxalites or militants or terrorists, who have surrendered. My question is whether it would be prudent enough to recruit those kinds of elements in our Army or in our Border Security Force. What is the guarantee that tomorrow they will not divulge some of our secrets, some of our systems, to their own erstwhile colleagues?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes; this is a problem which has to be considered very carefully. But the other aspect of this problem should also not be neglected. Supposing there are youngsters who have joined the Naxalite movement and they want to give it up and join the mainstream, such people, when they come back, they find that they are helpless. They are not in a position to help themselves. What do we do? So, we have said that in such matters, we need to carefully find out what can be done. If anybody is giving away their weapons, surrendering them before us and saying that they would like to lead a normal life, then, the Government and the society should help them in whatever fashion possible so that they can lead a normal life. This is exactly what we are doing. But that problem is, certainly, there. We shall have to discuss this problem from both the angles.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma...

श्री मोती लाल वोराः सर, हम लोग भी है।

श्री सभापति: एक घंटा इसी में ले लेता हूं ताकि आगे डिबेट की जरूरत न पड़े। **....(व्यवधान)....**

श्री मोती लाल वोराः सर, यह बड़ा इम्पोर्टेंट मसला है, हाफ एन आवर डिसकशन रख लीजिए।

श्री सभापतिः नहीं, डिसकशन रखने की जरुरत ही नहीं है। मैं क्वेऐश्चन आवर में इतना इसलिए ले रहा हूं कि आगे इस पर डिसकशन की जरूरत न पड़े।

SHRIANAND SHARMA: Sir, the hon Home Minister has talked about holistic approach, socio and economic factors which are the root causes of these Naxalite movements. One other factor is the displacement of a large number of people because of mega developmental projects and the

failure of the State and concerned agencies to rehabilitate them in any manner. This is another issue which needs to be addressed. (B) part of my supplementary is this. What about the law and order aspects? There are reports that there are linkages of some of the Naxalite groups with the Maoists in Nepal, the ISIs becoming active, and, a lot of weapons reaching them through the Bangladesh corridors. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is being done in this matter.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the first part of the supplementary is, certainly, very relevant. Whenever big projects like irrigation projects are taken up, it is necessary to rehabilitate people whose land is acquired and whose houses are acquired. We have been telling the State Governments to whom the funds are given that whenever they prepare the project reports, they should have an element of this rehabilitation also in mind, that they should provide for the same, and that they should carry on the rehabilitation activities from the beginning itself. That is one aspect. The second part of the question relates to relations between different terrorist activities and the Naxalite activities in the country. May I submit that there are some people who think that the democratic system, the system that works through elections, has proved ineffective. And so, they say that taking up arms in their hands and using force is going to be more effective and just. These are the two ideologies which are conflicting. And they have been talking to each other. The terrorists and the Naxalites in the country and in the neighbouring countries are talking with each other. Not only that, they are talking to terrorist organisations in the world also.

श्री मोती लाल वोराः माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस नक्सली समस्या को मैंने बहुत करीब से देखा है, मध्य प्रदेश में देखा है। यथार्थ के धरातल पर उतर कर यदि हम देखें और बौद्विक ज्ञान में जो वृद्वि हो रही है, मैंने उसको काफी ध्यान से सुना है। लेकिन अगर हम जाकर देखें, मैने स्वयं देखा है नक्सली समस्या को, उन जिलों में जाकर देखा है कि वहां लोगों की आवश्यकताएं क्या है, वहां राज्य सरकार कितना काम कर रही है और राज्य सरकार को केन्द्र सरकार से आज की परिस्थिति में कौन सी सहायता मिलनी चाहिए। जितने पुलिस स्पेशल्स है, मैने वहां पर स्वयं देखे है, वहां पर आज की परिस्थिति में आधुनिक हथियारों की कमी है और केन्द्र सरकार को उस समय भी हमने कहा था, आज भी इस बात को कहना चाहते हैं कि आपने ऐकेडमिक डिस्कशन तो बहुत कर ली, कांस्टीट्यूशन की बात तो बहुत कर ली, लेकिन यथार्थ के धरातल पर जाकर अगर आप देखें-बस्तर के इलाके में जाकर देखें, बालाघाट के इलाके में जाकर देखें या राजनाथ गांव के इलाके में जाकर देखें, तब आपको मालूम पड़ेगा कि गैर बराबरी लोगों को जमीन की जरूरत है, स्कूल की जरूरत

है, अस्पताल की जरूरत है और भी बहुत सी आवश्यकताएं है, जिनकी जरूरत भी उनको होती है, उसके लिए मैं राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा मानता हूं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार ने इस एक वर्ष की अवधि में किन-किन राज्यों को आधुनिक हथियार देने के बारे में निर्णय लिया और कहां तक वे पहुंचे, क्योंकि समस्या है और हमें देखना है कि आज के वर्तमान समय में हम इस समस्या का समाधान कैसे कर सकते है?

श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटील: सभापति जी, आपने जो बताया, आपकी पूरी स्टेटमेंट पर मुझे विश्वास करना चाहिए क्यों कि छत्तीसगढ़ का एरिया इन्ही के साथ था और अब वहीं सबसे ज्यादा नैक्सलाइट मूवमेंट है और वे खुद भी मुख्य मंत्री रहे है वहां के, उनको उसके पूरे मालूमात होने ही चाहिए । मैं इतना ही बताना चाहता हूं कि इस एक साल के अंदर हमने किस प्रकार की मदद की है। हमने जो पैसा माडर्नाइजेशन के लिए रखा है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दिया गया है, मुझे थोड़ा दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस पैसे का उपयोग नहीं हुआ है और चूंकि जो पैसा हमने दिया है, उसका उपयोग नहीं हुआ है इसलिए हर साल जो दूसरे पैसे का हम आबंटन करते है, वह गए साल में कितना खर्च हुआ, इसके आधार पर भी करते है और वह नहीं हुआ ।

इतना ही नहीं, तो कम इकनॉमिकलीइ डेवलप डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स है, उन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में डेवलमेंट करने के लिए हम जो पैसा दे रहे हैं, उसका भी उपयोग नहीं हुआ है। इसके बाद हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिए हम जो पैसा दे रहे है, उसका भी उपयोग नहीं हुआ है। यूनियन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को यह मैटर हेडल करने के लिए हम जो पैसे दे रहे हैं, मुझे थोड़ा दुख से कहना पड़ रहा है कि जिस प्रकार से उसका इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: इस पर तो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी को बुलाकर एक बैठक लेनी चाहिए, एक कांफ्रेंस लेनी चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: कांफ्रेंस तो देखिए एम0पीज0 के साथ भी इन्होंने बातचीत कर ली ....(**व्यवधान**)....

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: एम0पी0 भी कर लेंगे, लेकिन मुख्य मंत्री, जिनके ऊपर राज्य की जवाबदारी है, उनके साथ बातचीत करनी चाहिए। ....(**व्यवधान**)....

श्री सभापति: आप बैठिए। ....(**व्यवधान**)....

श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटील : सर, जैसा कि वोरा जी कह रहे हैं, यह किया गया है। होम मिनिस्टर ने वहां जाकर भी बात की है, आफिसर्स को भेजा है, वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर को बुलाया है और होम मिनिस्टर ही नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी उनसे बात की है ।

श्री शाहिद सिद्दिकी : सर, एक ही क्वेश्चन पर आधे घंटे से ज्यादा समय हो गया है, दूसरे क्वेश्चन्स भी हैं। ....(**व्यवधान**)....

شری شاہد صدیقی : سر، ایک ہی کوئسچن پر آدھے گھنٹے سے زیادہ سمے ہوگیا ہے، دوسرا کوئسچن بھی ہیں۔ .....مداخلت.....

श्री दत्ता मेघे : सर, जहां हमारी सरकार है, वहां ....(**व्यवधान**)....

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है, ठीक है, आप बैठिए । I Please take your seats. *(Interruptions)* आप बैठिए। बोलिए बसु जी। ....(**व्यवधान**).... मिस्टर बसु, आप बोलिए । आप मेरी तरफ देखिए, पीछे देखते ही आपको गुस्सा आ जाता है।

श्री नीलोत्पल बसुः माननीय सभापति जी, यहां पर दिक्कत यहा है कि बहुत सारे अनुभवी लोग हैं, जिनके नक्सल आंदोलन के बारे में भिन्न-भिन्न विचार है। अनुभव दो किस्म का होता है, एक कामयाबी का और एक नाकामयाबी का । हम लोगों का जो कामयाबी का अनुभव है, क्योंकि नक्सल आंदोलन नक्सलबाडी से शुरु हुआ था और वहीं पर समाप्त हुआ, अनुभव यह है कि जिस सवाल का जवाब देते हुए गृह मंत्री जी ने भूमि सुधार के सवाल का ज़िक्र किया है, भूमि सुधार का सवाल न्यूनतम साझा कार्यक्रम में भी रखा गया है। महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि सिर्फ चिट्ठी लिखना जरूरी नहीं है। क्या सरकार मुख्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन बुला कर इस सवाल को सामने लाएगी ताकि वहां से भूमि सुधार के सवाल पर एक योजना आरम्भ हो सके।

श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटिल : मैम सम्माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि कुछ दिन पहले, लगभग एक महीना पहले, मैंने सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर इसके बारे में चर्चा की थी और उसके अंदर यह भी बताया गया है कि भूमि सुधार का प्रश्न अहमियत रखता है, लोगं को रोजगार देने का जो प्रश्न है, वह भी अहमियत रखता है। उसकी चर्चा की गई और उन्हें बताया भी गया है। उस कॉन्फरेन्स में प्रधान मंत्री और हम लोग सुबह से शाम तक बैठे हुए थे, तभी उन्हें बताया गया था। लेकिन बताना या कहना एक बात है और उस पर पूरी तरह से अमल होता है या नहीं, यह दूसरी बात है। जिस तरह से हम लोग चुने गए है, वे लोग भी वैसे ही चुने गए है ।

श्री सभापतिः गृह मंत्री जी आपने चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग बुला कर जानकारी ली और साथ ही साथ संसद सदस्यों से भी जानकारी ले ली। इसका कोई समाधान निकले, यह चिन्ता सभी माननीय सदस्यों की है। इस दृष्टि से आपने कहा कि यह लैन्ड एलॉटमेंन्ट का मामला है और आपने यह भी कहा कि यह लैन्ड रिफॉर्म्स का मामला है। लेकिन, मैं समझता हूं कि अभी तक कितनी-कितनी जमीन किस-किस राज्य के पास है जो ज़मीन राज्य के अधिकार में है, वह ज़मीन तो एलॉट हो सकती है। लेकिन उस प्रकार की ज़मीन आपको ज्यादा मिलने वाली नहीं है ....(**व्यवधान**).... नहीं,

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

नहीं , प्राइवेट नहीं है, मैं गवर्नमेंट की बात कर रहा हूं। गवर्नमेंट के कब्ज़े में जितनी जमीन है, उस ज़मीन का एलॉटमेंट हो जाए, उससे भी इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा ....(**व्यवधान**).... ।एक मिनट, आपको जानकारी अधिक होगी मुझे भी इस बात की जानकारी है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के कन्ट्रोल में उतनी जमीन नहीं है कि इन सभी लोगों को एलॉटमेंट करने के बाद इस समस्या का समाधान हो जाए।

दूसरी एक और बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि फॉरेस्ट और एनवायरमेंट, इन दो चीज़ों के कारण से फॉरेस्ट लैन्ड में आदिवासी काम करते थे, लेकिन 1980 का फॉरेस्ट कन्ज़र्वेशन एक्ट लागू होने के बाद से उन्हें बेदखल होना पड़ा है। जिस जमीन पर 1980 से पहले फॉरेस्ट में रहने वाले ट्राइबल्स काबिज थे, वे आज उस ज़मीन के ऊपर काबिज़ नहीं है, उन्हें हटा दिया गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में ये केवल कानूनी दाव-पेंच है। यदि आप चाहें तो इस संबंध में मैं आपसे बात कर सकता हूं और आपको बता सकता हूं। कि मूल समस्या क्या है, जिसके कारण से फॉरेस्ट लैन्ड से आदिवासियों को हटना पड़ा। आज जो ज़मीने पडी है, उनके ऊपर दूसरों का कब्जा हो गया है। हालत यहां तक पहुंच गई कि फॉरेस्ट की लकडी काट-काट कर मकान बना लिए गए है, धंधा लगा लिया गया है और उससे लोगोम के चालान हो गए है। इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति में आप विचार करें कि प्रॉब्लम्स क्या है?

श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटिलः श्रीमन् आपने बहुत गहराई से सोच कर इसके ऊपर बताया है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि जमीन कोई रबड़ का टुकड़ा नहीं है, जिसे खींच कर या बढ़ा कर बांटा जा सके। ज़मीन जितनी है, उतनी ही बांटी जा सकती है। जहां तक 1980 का फॉरेस्ट एक्ट है, हमें बार-बार बताया गया है कि उसकी वजह से फॉरेस्ट में रहने वाले लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है और यह भी कहा गया है कि उस एक्ट के नीचे वहां रहने लोगों को वहां से हटा कर दूसरी जगह ले जाने का प्रयास भी किया जा रहा है। बडी नम्रता से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार ने उन्हें आदेश दिए है कि फॉरेस्ट में जो भी रहते है, उन्हें वहां से नहीं हटाना है। इसकी जानकारी पूरी तरह से होने के बाद अब किसी को भी वहां से नहीं हटाया जा रहा है।

दूसरी बात यह है फॉरेस्ट प्रोड्यूस को कि प्रकार से इस्तेमाल करना है? हमने फॉरेस्ट एक्ट के अन्दर भी बताया है कि फॉरेस्ट प्रोड्यूस का उपयोग वहां के रहने वाले लोग कर सकते है, लेकिन यदि उस एक्ट के अन्दर कुछ और भी बदलाव करना पड़े, तो भी किया जा सकता है। परसों , जब मोती लाल वोरा जी के साथ प्राइम मिनिस्टर छत्तीसगढ़ गए थे, तब शायद वह बात भी चर्चा में आई थी। वहां की सरकार की ओर से यह बताया गया है कि अगर कोई वहां के रहने वाले है और इसकी वजह से उनके हक पर कोई आंच आती है या वह उनके हक के खिलाफ जाता है, तो उसके अन्दर देखकर जो भी सहूलियतें उन्हें हम देना चाहते हैं, वह दे देंगे।

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है।

श्री शिवराज वी0 पाटिल : सर, हमारा दृष्टी कोण इस प्रकार का है। मगर, महोदय, मैं बडी नम्रता के साथा कहूंगा कि ऐसा होने के बाद भी, ये जो प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, वे सिर्फ लैंड से या सिर्फ फॉरेस्ट से खत्म होने वाली नहीं हैं। हर तरह से इसको हैडल करने पर ही इसका हल निकल सकेगा।

Communal violence in Kerala

*563. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased:

(a) whether any instances of communal riots or violence, flare-ups have been reported from Kerala during the previous successive three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the loss sustained to life and properties thereto;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala extended financial assistance as compensation towards the loss, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any Central team visited these problem areas if so, their specific remarks if any, in the matter; and

(e) whether Government propose to introdce any legislation to curb the communal violence?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Tale of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Under the Seventh Schedule of he Constitution 'Public Order" and 'Police' are State subjects. As per available information, the number of communical incidents and the number of persons killed and injured therein during the previous successive three years *i.e.* 2002, 2003 and 2004 in the State of Kerala are given below:

Year	No. of Incidents/riots	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured
2002	16	6	48
2003	32	11	71
2004	25	2	59